

THE TRIBUNE
DANVILLE, APRIL 6, 1852.

From the Richmond Whig.
PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.

Last week, the "Republic," by way of illustrating the disarray and weakness of the Democratic majority in Congress, defied it to arraign a single act of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. The defiance was too open to be disregarded. To remain silent was to confess the charge of discord and impotency, and at the same time, to admit that the factions imputations against Mr. Fillmore were without foundation. But still no member of Congress ventured to accept the challenge. The "Union," therefore, was compelled to come to the rescue. It repudiated the challenge of the Republic, and appealed to its party friends in Congress, by suggestions to their pride and consistency, to take up the gauntlet. None, however, has yet entered the lists.

This is a remarkable circumstance, and one that tells more loudly into words of vindication of the Administration. Assailed and pursued by venomous partisans, eager for the spoils of its adversaries, with large majorities in both branches of Congress—perplexed throughout its existence by domestic difficulties, and engaged in numerous and important foreign negotiations, not a measure or a policy can be selected by its enemies that for public censure or representative reprobation. This is a degree of felicity unknown to any former Administration, not even excepting that of Washington. It is not therefore wonderful, that all Whigs should ardently desire the re-election of Mr. Fillmore and a continuance of the blessings we now enjoy.

But some of the declamatory assailants of the Administration say it is not brilliant enough—that it is marked by no bold and dazzling strokes of policy—no seizure of the public treasury, for example, or invasions of the rights of Congress, or of the States, as in the case of General Jackson's Protest against the Senate, and his Proclamation against South Carolina;—no general assault upon the currency—no robbery of the land offices and custom houses, as under Mr. Van Buren—no war of conquest and aggression, without the authority of Congress, as by Mr. Polk—no big-handed and daring assault of any kind against public or private rights. But it has been too tame and unambitious—and when its term expires, it will leave no evidence of its existence on the page of history!

This will be a cruel fate! But the blessings of a peaceful reign, which the moderation, and wisdom, and self-denial of Mr. Fillmore will have showered upon the country, will compensate him for being forgotten or unknown. Gibbon or some other great man has observed that those periods in history, which supply the fewest and least interesting incidents for the historian, are those in which the mass of mankind has enjoyed the greatest amount of substantial happiness.—Wars are the themes of the historian. The great butchers of the human race—the Caesars and Napoleons—inscribe their names on the rolls of fame; but they are the men who enslave their country. It would have been very easy for Mr. Fillmore, in violating the Constitution and disregarding the welfare of his fellow-citizens, to have plunged his country into a general war. He might thereby have achieved greater glory for himself and many brave men in the army, and got his name and Administration into history; but he would have done it at a cost of millions of money to the public and of thousands of lives. He might, by waging upon the co-ordinate departments of the Government, or the private interests of individuals, or by exciting sectional discord, an I involving the Union in a civil war, have come to fill the trumpet of fame and a large following. But, fortunately for his country, his patriotism and disinterestedness have inspired him to a more peaceful and less ambitious role. He was content to do his duty—to maintain the peace and increase the prosperity of his country—and leave the much coveted pages of history to Gen. Jackson and Col. Polk!

From the Nashville Banner.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

Webster's great speech in reply to Hayne in 1830, opened with this imperative sentence—“When the mariner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have driven him from his true course.” The example of the mariner is worthy of imitation by both the great political parties of this country, who contend for the pilotage of the ship of State.

The storminess of the sea of politics in 1850 and '51, has been followed by a calm. Let us glance at the charts and compass, and see where the elements have driven both the party and pilot-boats. At the opening of the present session of Congress their positions were disclosed. The triumph of the Free Soil and Secession portion of the crew in the Democratic Congressional Caucus, in putting down Messrs. Polk, Gorman, Geo. W. Jones, Bayly, and others, upon the Compromise resolutions, was an appalling indication of what latitude they were in. The re-enforcement of the Compromise policy by President Fillmore, in his annual message, and its endorsement by the Whig Congressional Caucus, as plainly indicated in what wavers the Whig ship lay.

These disclosures have been followed by their legitimate results. Men abandon sinking ships, and seek to get aboard those on which they may be saved.—“What a spectacle of folly in the Democratic!” instantly exclaimed that old democratic privateer, the New York Herald—“of wisdom in the Whigs!” “Let it once be understood,” said the New York Journal of Commerce, in alarm, “that the Democracy are disloyal to the Compromise, or hesitate to sustain in all its parts, and the powerful Union party of the South will abandon them and their candidate.” This idea was truly horrid. Mr. Foss was struck with consternation too. He “had hoped to find a democratic party bound by no alliance

but keeping up a vigorous opposition. For his own part, he was resolute to hold no alliance with such men.” From that day to this, there has been sore trouble and gnashing of teeth in the Democratic camp. It has, says the Democratic Review, been “broken, defeated, antagonized against itself,” and feels the severe chastisement.

Mr. Buchanan has become so much alarmed as to proclaim aloud the imminent danger of Democratic defeat in the coming election. The Washington Union is able to see nothing before it but darkness and danger. “Abolition and Secession,” says the Washington Republic, “are on the back of the Democracy—mastering it—guiding it—bound to triumph or fall with it.” Like Death upon the Pale Horse, they are linked together—like the Gaoler and his囚者, they

“. near the steep That, jutting, shadows o'er the deep.” And soon, like Mazeppa, bound to his own fallen steed.

“. linked to the dead and stiffening wretch Whose lifeless limbs beneath him stretch; they will have seen

“. the sporting raven fly. Who scarce could wait till should he, Ere his repast began.”

Are we Jolly or are we not?

That the wisest and best men sometimes disagree, was first remarked, we believe, by a celebrated Roman Consul, but its truthfulness has received its fairest illumination in the case of two eminent living statesmen, each of whom is willing to be an American Consul after the Roma Model. Messrs. Cass and Buchanan, have each recently made a public expression of their views of the condition and prospects of the democratic party, from which we make the following extracts:

GEN. CASS in a Letter to some Friends in Baltimore, Friends in Baltimore: The political pros and cons are so bright they . . . If I rightly read cannot but add to the signs of the times, some pleasure of the there has seldom been a evening, for the decr period when the administration of the country, to which you are in the hands of such, was in greater the democratic party.” “. the present moment.”

Now the question is, is the democratic party in peril, or is it not? Are we jolly, or are we not?

If the various candidates for the Presidency will give the public their opinions upon this critical question, it will greatly facilitate the selection of a candidate. If we read the signs of the times right, no man can be nominated at Baltimore who is not sound upon this question. A generous latitude will be allowed on every other, but there must be no dodging the issue here presented by these two eminent statesmen. Is the democratic party jolly, or is it not?—N. Y. Eve Post

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

The following is a little passage at arms in the House of Representatives between two democratic members—Mr. Marshall, of California and Mr. Penn, of Pennsylvania. Such things are of daily occurrence:

Mr. PENN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MARSHALL. Not now. I will answer the question after awhile, voluntarily. I am going to take up the point it involves, though it is a very unimportant one; but I will say in advance, that I never sought to injure Mr. Buchanan, I really do not think he is in the race.

[Laughter.] Many part of the democratic party are trying (in the language of Mr. Breckinridge) “to fight out of trouble by attempting to mount upon the prostrate bodies of all the best men in the party,” in such a conflict Mr. Buchanan would escape, as not being worth the killing. [Laughter.]

Mr. PENN. If you talk of old fables, I want to ask, if you did not, with the whigs, attack Mr. Buchanan; if you did not furnish the article against Mr. Buchanan which appeared in the *Republic* of last Monday?

Mr. MARSHALL. Yes, sir; I did just that thing. [Laughter.] I had in my possession—

Mr. PENN. You admit that you called upon the whigs to assist you?

Mr. MARSHALL. I wish I had more copies of it for in the present juncture, it is likely to be a useful document. [Laughter.] I had a democratic paper in my possession, known to be the organ of General Cass in Pennsylvania, a paper which I had been tricked, broadcast all over the country, by a Pennsylvania democrat from the other end of the capital, who lived in Pennsylvania, and who was, consequently, a better judge of the propriety of its circulation than I could be. This democratic paper contained a number of charges against Mr. Buchanan, a catalogue abundantly long enough to have occupied any stump speaker in answering the two hours that any crowd would listen. Mr. Buchanan's public life has been a long one; there were many curious passages, particularly scattered along the early part of it. [Laughter.] It was a democratic paper, and I have every reason to presume, was circulated with the approbation of General Cass—at least I have as much reason to think so, as you have to presume that Mr. Douglass was connected with the *Review*; under these circumstances, I feel that I had perfect right to circulate that document. But I had a more capricious reason, more influential with me than any other. The *Republic* had taken the trouble to collect and collate the various attacks made by the various organs of the various democratic candidates for the Presidency upon each other. This document was wanting to complete the record, and to make a perfect exhibition of the state into which the party had got itself: [Laughter.] and so I put it on record.

The Boston Post—good Democratic authority—tells the following story—An ardent aspirant for high honors said to an active politician. “Nominate me for president and you may select the devil for vice president, if you please.” “No doubt,” was the reply, “for in case the ticket succeeded, we should witness a family harmony in the administration.” The Intelligencer says, that information has been received by the Department of State, that no passport of American travellers will be received, unless signed by the Austrian Minister at Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.

SENATE. Mr. Clarke presented a petition from the grandson of Gen. Greene, asking Congress to subscribe for a proposed life of Gen. Greene, and an accurate history of his life.

Sundry other petitions were presented.

Mr. Seward presented a resolution from the New York Agricultural Society, asking for the establishment of a Bureau.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, enclosing General Pillow's report of the battle of Cerro Gordo, called for a few days since by a resolution—ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Borland, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the extension of the Capitol.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Had asked leave to present a resolution, requesting the President to inform the House of the amount of expenses paid for forage, fuel and transportation in the army per man, in Mexico, during the war; and the amount expended on the same account, since the termination of the war.

Mr. Brooks said he would have no objection, if the gentleman would include the Mexican and Florida campaign.

Mr. Hall said the Whigs had information of the Florida war during the contest of 1840.

His resolution was not received, and the House went into committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, proposed to strike out the section relating to the Quartermaster's department, with a view of referring the bill to a select committee.

The motion was decided out of order by the Chairman, on the ground that this part of the bill had been acted on and considered.

Various clauses of the bill were debated and voted on, but no amendment made on those making appropriations for the Quartermaster's department.

After a dull and tedious debate, the committee rose without coming to a conclusion on the bill.

Mr. Duncan gave notice of his intention to introduce an amendment to the tariff of 1846, by reducing the duty on imported sheep. The wool costing 10 cents or less per pound, at the place from which imported.

Also to reduce the duty on imported flax, and to admit free duty on raw silk, dye woods, and other articles used in dying.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.

SENATE.

Sundry petitions were presented in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Also one from New York, asking Congress to stand firm in the principles and policy of Washington, deeming it inexpedient, even if practicable, to leave our own to stand on foreign ground.

Several unimportant reports were also made.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill making a grant of land to Mississippi and Louisiana, to construct thereon, as there mentioned.

On motion of Mr. Wade, a bill to divide Ohio into two judicial districts, and regulating the holding of district and circuit courts therein—taken up and ordered to be printed.

An amendment on the Deficiency bill was offered, appropriating \$28,505 for Seneca Indians; that being the amount withheld from them by Striker, the agent—adopted.

The clause appropriating \$15,000 compensation for special agents and interpreters for the Indian tribes in Texas, having been read, moved the proviso; that one of the agents shall be directed by the President, to confer with proper authorities of Texas, with a view to the arrangement of the Indians in that State, under the control of general government; and reserving them some territory in which they may be secured in possession.

After considerable debate it was rejected.

Mr. Pitch offered an amendment appropriating \$20,000 for removing the Indians to some unoccupied lands of the United States.

Mr. Howard said that Texas would prefer that the Indians be removed from her soil.

The California Dock bill was debated, during which Mr. Brodhead was severe upon the contractors of the Philadelphia Floating Dock, pronouncing it a failure and nuisance.

After further debate the Senate adj'd.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

SENATE.

A communication from the Postmaster General in further reply to the resolution calling for information and contracts for carrying the mail in steamers to California.

The Senate took up the private calendar.

The bill for relief of the Carmelite Nuns at Baltimore, remitting certain dues paid on vestments sent over to the Nuns from Europe, was taken up, and after debate, rejected.

A message was received from the President setting forth that a certain Mexican claimant had managed to abstract certain papers, belonging to commission, which had been lodged in the Department of the Secretary of State. The message encloses the opinion of the Attorney General, that such an offence is without any law to punish it; and the President concluded by recommending that a law be passed, making such an act a penal offence—referred.

JOHN WALLIS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF

THE People's Wester Hydropathist,

AND

AMERICAN MEDICAL REFORM JOURNAL,

WILL be published some time in March, and each succeeding month afterwards.

This paper will promote the interests of the People's College and Medical Reform. It will fully investigate the absurdities of the Colonial school.

This paper will be issued at \$1 per year, payable in advance, on the receipt of the first number.

E. P. O'NEIL, M. D. A. B.

Editor and Proprietor.

Frankfort, 25, '52

N. B.

THE subscriber respectfully

notifies the citizens of

Boyle and the surrounding counties, that he

is prepared to manufacture

ALL KINDS OF HARNESS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

I will warrant my work to be as good as any made in Danville, and I solicit a share of the public patronage.

MY SHOP is between the Central House and J. R. LACEY's Inn and Stove Works.

J. G. OLIVER.

RECEIVED fresh every week, and kept

constantly on hand and for sale by

JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

March 26, '52

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment appropriating \$520,000 for payment of drafts of Indian Commissioners of California, drawn on the Department of Interior, for supplies furnished, and expenses incurred in the negotiation of treaties.

After debate, all amendments were acted upon, and the bill reported to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

SENATE.

House—Debating deficiency bill. The amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in.

TO THE VOTERS OF DANVILLE.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:—American blood has been spilled upon American soil!

The first shot has been fired! An attempt has been made upon the life of your dearest friend, by one of your bitterest enemies.

Lincoln, in the last Tribune, Desiring to overturn the constitution of the country, this man has made an attack upon me in the public journals, and upon the public highways. “Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no physician there?”

Fellow Citizens—Be not deceived!—Under the specious mask of a

THE TRIBUNE



IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

DANVILLE, KY.,

Friday Morning, April 2, 1852.

Whig Ticket for 1852,

Subject to the election of the Whig National Convention.

For President,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

of NEW YORK.

For Vice President,

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,

of KENTUCKY.

Destructive Fire!

FRIDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

This morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, the extensive Livery Stable kept by Mr. John Dunks, (connected with the Central House,) was discovered to be on fire.—Nothing could be done to save it. The flames spread rapidly, and in a very few moments, caught the handsome residence of Mr. David Griffith, immediately opposite, which, together with a portion of his furniture, was totally destroyed. The Carpenter Shop of Messrs. Lankhart & Dunn shared the same fate, as also a large quantity of lumber belonging to Mr. A. Sneed, Sr., in the livery stable lot. Six or eight valuable horses, several vehicles, and all the provender in the stable were destroyed.

For a long time, the entire town seemed to be, and doubtless was, in great danger. Our citizens worked valiantly, where work could be done, and they had anything to work with, and by the most extraordinary and strenuous exertions, saved the surrounding property. The want of an engine, ladders, hooks, buckets, and a proper fire organization could not but be seriously felt by every one present, and on this subject we will not give our citizens any respite until something is done.

The fire is thought by many to have been the work of an incendiary—by others, the result of accident. The entire loss is variously estimated at from \$5,000 to \$8,000—no insurance. The owners of the Central House, and Messrs. Griffith, Sneed, Griffin, Dunks, and Lankhart & Dunn are, we believe, the principal sufferers. There may, however, be others.

THE SPRING TRADE.—Several of our merchants are now in receipt of their spring and summer goods, and judging from present appearances, we think the trade of the present season will be highly favorable both to the importers and purchasers. Among those who have received a portion of their goods during the past week, are Messrs. Russell, Caldwell, Nichols, and Dimmitt.

It is understood that the "Little Britain Lazy Club" will be re-organized in a few days. Many of the members have already experienced occasional attacks of "spring fever," and the first meeting of the season will be held as soon as the new goods are received, and the merchants put their boxes before their doors. Those who are not too lazy to whittle, will find a good supply of Barlow knives at Nichols' Store.

MURDER.—On Monday night last, Mr. Wm. B. Craig, son of Dr. Wm. Craig, of this county, started from home (accompanied by a negro man,) in pursuit of a runaway slave, named Pittman, belonging to his father. When about two miles from town, they met the negro, and in attempting to take him, Mr. C. received a severe stab in the left side of the abdomen. Though mortally wounded, he mounted his horse, and succeeded in reaching the residence of Mr. Wesley D. Smith, where he died from the effects of his wound, on Wednesday morning last. Mr. Craig was a highly respectable young man, and his death is much regretted.

We sincerely hope that the murderer, who is still at large, will be apprehended and punished as the enormity of his crime demands. Too many negro murderers have already been allowed to escape, and this fact has emboldened others. It is high time that an example should be made to stop, if possible, the increase of bloodshed in our country.

MORE BLOODED.—A friend informs us that a very serious and fatal affray occurred in Manchester, Clay co., Ky., on Saturday last, 27th ult., between Stephen Robertson and Graham Bowing, in which Robertson was stabbed slightly and badly bruised. Bowing was shot in the abdomen, and died in about twenty-four hours. Eli Bowing, who interferred, was shot in the left breast, and his wound will probably prove fatal. Robertson shot four times, two of the shots striking as he intended, the others slightly wounding a man and boy who were looking at the sport. We have no further particulars.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—The revival in the Presbyterian Church in this place, is still in progress, and its interest does not seem to diminish. As many as one hundred and fifty persons have presented themselves at one time as seekers of religion, many of whom have been converted and united with the church by membership.

A very interesting meeting is also in progress at the Methodist Church, to which quite a number of additions have been made.

Fire.—On Wednesday, the 24th ult., the barn of Mr. SAMUEL BALL, of Mercer co., was destroyed by fire; a negro was carrying fire to the field to burn some rubbish, and passing near the barn, the wind blew off some sparks, which set it on fire. There was some hay, corn, and oats in the barn, all burned—loss near \$400.

ANOTHER.—We regret to record that the Pleasant Run Meeting house, belonging to the M. E. Church South, in Washington county, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday the 19th ult. It was one of the best houses of worship to be found in the county, and its destruction is a great calamity to the congregation and community—value \$1,500.

LAND WARRANT'S ASSIGNABLE.—The bill making Bounty Land Warrants assignable has passed both houses of Congress, and is no doubt ere this approved by the President, thus becoming the law of the land. It is a measure which will operate beneficially to those for whose benefit the warrants were issued.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN VIRGINIA—SEVERAL PERSONS MURDERED!—The Fairmount Banner announces the murder of six men and one woman, who were emigrating westward, at a house where they had stopped to spend the night, in Dodge county, Va., on the night of the 17th inst. The horrible miscreants who committed this wholesale murder are supposed to have stolen \$22,000 from the party murdered. The names of the victims are not ascertained. The murderers left Clarksburg on the morning of the 17th, and the same night stopped at a house at West Union, where the murdered party had also put up. During the night they rose and indiscriminately massacred every single inmate, robbed them of all and escaped. The party it is believed, rescued John Owens from the jail at Clarksburg on the Sunday night preceding, who was charged with having set fire to several buildings in that town in November last.

We are under obligations to Dr. Breckinridge, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a copy of his report for the year 1851. We have not yet found time to examine it thoroughly, but when we do, we will place before our readers some of the valuable and interesting statistics it contains.

A NEW FASHION.—It is said to be getting fashionable to enclose a GOLD DOLLAR in all marriage notices sent to the printer. This new fashion has not yet been introduced in this section, but of course will be. At all events, it is one of the few new fashions which we take to be decidedly sensible—throwing the Bloomer, standing collars, tight pants, and spring style hats completely in the shade.

THE Winter Session of the Transylvania Law School closed on Tuesday last. The valedictory address was delivered by James Harlan, Jr., of Frankfort. There were 18 graduates, among whom were Messrs. Thos. H. Fox and Wm. C. Swope, of this place.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Pocahontas, on the 27th ult., near Memphis, capsized both flues, scalding 18 persons, of whom eight have died. The unfortunate sufferers were mostly from Indiana.

It is announced by telegraph, that M. Kossuth arrived in New Orleans on Friday last, and put up at the St. Louis Hotel.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Saturday night last, a fire broke out in an alley between Chestnut and Market Streets, in Philadelphia, and was not checked until property to the amount of about \$800,000 had been destroyed. A. J. Lewis & Co., Gibon & Co., Wright, Rodgers & Co., and Stewart & Bro. are the principal sufferers. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

A very stringent bill against gambling has been introduced into the California Senate, with the design of suppression that vice throughout the State. It is thought, however, that the gamblers are too strong to be legislated out of the country yet a while, and that the attempt to execute such a law would only result in bloodshed and confusion.

Some of our Eastern exchange papers say that a new candidate for the Presidency is in the field in the person of Hon. Linn Boyd. A biography of him was laid upon the desks of all the members of Congress one day last week.

A spirited lady, one Mrs. Charlotte Baldwin, has posted Professor Elliot, Principal of the Female Academy at Nashville, for calling her husband, who had been employed at the Academy, an "ordinary humbug." She says—"I now call upon him to come forward and prove him to be such, if he can, or I will call him a slanderer every time I meet him in the streets of Nashville."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OPENS.—Messrs. T. C. McCreary and J. S. McFarland, the two candidates for Presidential electors in the second Congressional district, give notice that they will address the citizens of Christian, at Hopkinsville, on the first Monday of April.

HOW RAILROADS PAY.—Pending the discussion of the bill to sell the State's interest in the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, Mr. Brough, President of the Company, submitted to the Legislature a statement, showing the condition of the road. He said that in 1845, the net profits of the road were between \$12,000 and \$13,000; in 1846, \$48,000; in 1848, \$94,000; in 1849, \$109,000; in 1850, \$133,000; in 1851, \$162,000—showing an aggregate profit of near seven hundred thousand dollars, above the expenditures. Adding the expenses, the total income of the road during that time, is about a million of dollars.

As there are many inquiries relative to the price of passage from New York to San Francisco via Panama by steamer, we are, says the New York Sun, enabled to give it to day. It is as follows:

1st Cabin to Chuquic, \$65 Through Ticket \$10
2nd do do 55 do do 270
Upper Steerage, 40 do do 210
Lower do 35 do do 200

Application may be made to A. H. Price & Co., No. 6, Wall street.

We have heretofore cautioned those who wish to go to California by sea, to be sure and take a "through ticket," else they will, on arriving at Panama, probably have to return. The steamers on the other side are now so crowded, that even those who have "through tickets" can hardly obtain berths.

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ITEMS.

ONE hundred and forty persons have left, or are preparing to leave the town of Albion, Calhoun county, Michigan, for California. The number, it is thought, will reach 300—a regular stampede.—A number of French exiles, driven from France by Louis Napoleon, have arrived at New York within the last few days.—Ten thousand dollars have been found in the dead letter office, at Washington, during the present quarter.

MACREADY, the great English tragedian, has retired from the stage. He announces his determination never to resume his profession again.—Marion county, Kentucky, has within its borders a poor house, in which there were but four paupers at the last dates—all males, and old bachelors.—The liquor dealers of New York had a meeting at the French's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, and raised nearly \$50,000 for the purpose of setting up a newspaper to be devoted to their interests.—The Scientific American says that five hundred of Colt's revolving pistols have been sent out to the officers of the British army, now engaged in the Kaffir war.—VERSE is like a pair of skates, with which a man can fly lightly over smooth, shining surface of the ideal; but stumbles horribly on an ordinary road.—The Plumbus Gazette says that a prohibitory liquor law will certainly pass both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.—Congress having passed the bill making lands warrants under the act of September, 1850, assignable, they are now quoted in New York at \$128-\$135, inactive, and in limited demand. The bill will reduce their price by bringing them freely into market.—On Sunday and Monday of last week, 1,736 emigrants arrived at New York, from Europe.—The latest accounts state that the excitement at the Australian gold mines had increased a hundred fold. The yield of gold is said to be immense.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says that Gen. Cass has fallen in getting even the fools to follow him." That's the reason why the Secessionists are not found in his train.—A lump of gold weighing twenty-seven penny-weights, was recently picked up in Rutherford county. Some time since a lump weighing sixty penny-weights was found in the same neighborhood.—Three spoonfuls of brandy make one cocktail—three cocktails, one go—three goes one spree—three sponges, a muss with the night police—three misses with the night police, one visit to the penitentiary.—Kosciusko, in the course of a speech in Cincinnati, called the ladies of that place "Queens of the Queen city." The N. O. Picayune says, "We hope he will not call our ladies the exquisites of the Crescent City."—We learn from our exchanges that the orange trees on the coast were nearly all killed by the cold of January and the late frost.—The Boston papers say that out of 492 convicts now in the State prison at Charlestown, over 300 have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.—There were 2,600 buildings erected in the 6th, 7th, 10th and 11th wards of N. York during the last eleven months.—We learn that a vast quantity of land, several acres in extent, bordering on the Mississippi, at Iron Bank, caved or slid into the river last week, and disappeared.—Virginia has 247 office-holders in Washington city. More than twice as many as any other State.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a railroad meeting held at the Court House in Lexington, on Saturday evening, to receive the report of the delegation sent to the Railroad Convention held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 12th inst., motion of Gen. Combs, Hon. Geo. Robertson, was called to the chair, and John Norton, one of the delegates to the Nashville Convention, offered the following report and resolutions, which were received and ordered to be published.

RESOLVED, That we cordially approve of the proposed Railroad Convention to be held in Lexington on the 1st of May, and that we extend the hospitalities of the city to all delegates from Tennessee, and from the counties along the line of the proposed railroad routes in Kentucky; and that we pledge ourselves to the proposed convention of the friends of this enterprise, to be held at Winchester on the 1st of May.

RESOLVED, That we appreciate the importance of the convention to be held at Burkesville, and that we approve of the object of that convention; and that Henry C. Pindell, George Pickett, John Norton, Sam Shy, Alex Robertson, Wm. Pulson, W. A. Dudley, B. B. Taylor, and J. Ashton, be appointed delegates to attend it; and that said delegates be urgently requested to attend that convention.

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RESOLVED, That we respectfully invite the neighbors of Scott county to attend the Railroad Conventions to be held at Winchester and Lexington; and that we urge them to consider the importance of connecting Georgetown and Scott county with Lexington by railroad.

RESOLVED, That the Lexington, Mount Sterling, Georgetown, Somerset, Danville and Nashville papers be requested to publish the above.

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BOYLE & ANDERSON, Wholesale and Retail CASH DRY GOODS STORE!

We have just received, and will continue to receive during the Spring and Summer, at their State Room, corner of Main and Second streets,
The largest Stock of Dry Goods
Ever imported to Central Kentucky, consisting, in part, of the following:

Figures and small check Silks,
French gauze, Blouses,
New-style Drapery,
French Linen,
or French Linens,
American Linens,
Bouquets,

Velvets, Drapery, Bedding and Drapery.

Imperial three-ply Carpeting,
English and American Carpeting, different
qualities and styles.

Venetian Carpeting—Draper.

Our Goods were purchased from Cash Houses in Philadelphia and New York, which will enable us to afford great inducements to the citizens of Boyle and adjoining counties never before offered. Purchasers willing to save from 15 to 20 percent, will call at the "Lone Star Wholesale and Retail Cash Dry Goods Store."

W. B. MORROW & CO.

Danville, Aug 15, '52.

REMOVAL.

FRESH GROCERIES.

I HAVE removed my Grocery to the same room, just door to G. A. WATTS' new store, and have just received a supply of:

General Groceries.
Provision every thing in the line, such as
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Candies,
&c. &c. My stock is complete, and I
respectfully solicit my old customers to give
me a call, as I still continue to sell everything
in my line at the lowest prices for cash, or to
prompt paying customers.

B. BOLING.

Jan 16, '52.

Town Property for Sale.

Now is the time to purchase.

The Railroad will soon be commenced. I THE subscriber wishing to vest his means
in another way, offers on low and accommodat-
ing terms, the following described:

LOT NO. 1,

located in the City of Danville,
situated on the south-east corner of First and
Main streets, fronting 57 feet on First street,
and on Main with a Frame Dwelling on the
corner, containing 4 rooms and passage, with a
Stone Kitchen, and a Well of excellent and
running water.

LOT NO. 2,

is a Vacant Lot, on Second street, adjoining
the Blacksmith Shop occupied by Clayton
Harris, containing 40 feet on Second street, and
40 feet back 50 feet, with one of the best
Buildings of water in it in the city. This Lot
is a very favorable location for a Livery
Stable.

LOT NO. 3,

is a Two Story Brick house, opposite the Dan-
ville Branch Bank, covering 24 by 58 feet of
Ground, with an Alley attached of 4 feet, the
whole Lot running back 240 feet. This is now
one of the most extensive establishments in
the city for large Dry Goods or Grocery con-
cerns.

LOT NO. 4,

is a Lot in the Suburbs of the city, containing
three-quarters of an acre, with a comfortable
house for a small family, and in a good neighbor-
hood.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the
above property, will find me at my residence,
half a mile north of the Courthouse.

JAS. E. GILLESPIE.

Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

LOT NO. 5,

is a Lot in the Suburbs of the city, containing
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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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Danville, Jan 23, '52 t.

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